Case 1:00-cv-01898-VSB-VF Document 3543 Filed 05/08/12 Page 1 of 73 C52LMTB1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 MDL 1358 3 IN RE: METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL 00 Civ. 1898 (SAS) ETHER ("MTBE") PRODUCTS 4 LIABILITY LITIGATION 5 New York, N.Y. 6 May 2, 2012 2:10 p.m. 7 Before: 8 HON. SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, 9 District Judge 10 APPEARANCES 11 MILLER, AXLINE & SAWYER 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: MICHAEL AXLINE 13 LAW OFFICES OF JOHN K. DEMA, P.C. 14 Attorneys for Plaintiffs Puerto Rico and New Jersey BY: JOHN K. DEMA SCOTT E. KAUFF 15 McDERMOTTT WILL & EMERY LLP 16 Attorneys for Defendant Exxon Mobil Corporation 17 BY: JAMES PARDO STEPHEN RICCARDULLI 18 KING & SPALDING 19 Attorneys for Defendant Chevron BY: JAMES J. MAHER 20 GREENBERG TRAURIG 21 Attorneys for Defendants BY: DAWN A. ELLISON 22

BAKER BOTTS LLP

Attorneys for Defendants Hovensa

BY: CHRISTOPHER DANLEY

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1	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Greenwald.
2	MS. GREENWALD: Good afternoon.
3	THE COURT: It is afternoon.
4	Good afternoon, Mr. Axline.
5	MR. AXLINE: Good afternoon, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Dema.
7	MR. DEMA: Good afternoon.
8	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Kauff.
9	MR. KAUFF: Good afternoon.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Pardo.
11	MR. PARDO: Good afternoon, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Riccardulli.
13	MR. RICCARDULLI: Good afternoon.
14	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Maher.
15	MR. MAHER: Good afternoon.
16	THE COURT: Ms. Ellison.
17	Mr. Stack.
18	MR. STACK: Good afternoon, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Dillon.
20	MR. DILLON: Good afternoon, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Wallace.
22	MR. WALLACE: Good afternoon.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Krainin.
24	MR. KRAININ: Good afternoon.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Danley, good afternoon.

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               I don't know the two of you.
                          I'm Tyler Wren with Berger & Montague.
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               MR. WREN:
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      We're new counsel for plaintiffs replacing Richardson Patrick
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      law firm.
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               THE COURT: In which case?
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               MR. WREN: New Jersey.
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               THE COURT: You're replacing who?
               MR. WREN: Richardson Patrick law firm. You signed an
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      order allowing their withdrawal and our pro hac admission a few
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      weeks ago.
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               THE COURT: Is that the person, Mr. Kaufman?
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               MR. AXLINE: Mr. Kaufman's firm is also one of four
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      firms.
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               THE COURT: Is he still on it?
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               MR. AXLINE: He is.
               THE COURT: I don't know which one. So you are who?
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17
               MR. WREN:
                          Tyler Wren, W-R-E-N.
               THE COURT: From what firm is that?
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               MR. WREN: Berger & Montague out of Philadelphia.
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               THE COURT: Yes, I know the firm. The New Jersey
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      case.
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               And you are?
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MS. TURNER: Judith Turner. I work with the law

THE COURT: OK. So you're on the Puerto Rico case,

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offices of John K. Dema.

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right? No?

MR. DEMA: Yes, ma'am. We're both in Puerto Rico and New Jersey.

THE COURT: And New Jersey. OK. And your name again is what?

MS. TURNER: Judith Turner.

THE COURT: Turner, OK. Thank you.

All right. Welcome to the other folks who are sitting in the back.

So were you given a copy of the agenda?

So the first one is the reply letters came in I think Monday at five for a Wednesday conference. I realize we were scheduled originally for Thursday afternoon and you did calculate that as 72 hours, but I just want to reiterate less than 72 hours doesn't work. It's too much of a strain when I've been on trial as much as I've been this last year, namely, nonstop. So I just want to remind you to please stick with the usual deadline because it's too hard to absorb the material last-minute basis.

OK. The argument on the motion I'll put off until the end. So that brings us to plaintiffs' agenda item and the first is, oh, the format of electronic document production.

MR. DEMA: Your Honor, we spoke before you came on the bench and I believe it's fair to say that we have agreement on that item.

THE COURT: What's the agreement?

MR. DEMA: That the format that liaison counsel and plaintiffs had been using will be used with all defendants and so we're going to actually reduce that -- we have it in back-and-forth exchanges, so we're going to reduce it to a specific protocol circulated, everyone will sign off on it.

THE COURT: All right. And that includes the production in hard copy form because one of the disputes I understood here was a defendant named Hovensa had produced documents in hard copy and said Rule 34 doesn't require them to convert them to electronic format, and then they said PDF is enough and all that.

What is the resolution of that?

MR. DANLEY: Your Honor, my name is Chris Danley. We represent Hovensa. We understand --

THE COURT: I want to know what it is.

MR. DANLEY: -- that we would go back and redo the two productions in the Puerto Rico case per the agreement between liaison counsel and Puerto Rico.

THE COURT: I know, but I keep trying to find out what is that agreement. How are you going to produce paper documents, so to speak? Are they going to be converted to OCR format?

MR. DANLEY: Yes, your Honor, as spelled out in the letter between liaison counsel and Puerto Rico.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Yes, your Honor. The hard copy documents will be imaged as single-page TIFFs with load files and OCR.

THE COURT: Very good. That's what I was going to say. If that wasn't the agreement, it wouldn't make any sense to me. So that is the agreement.

With electronic documents you've agreed on a format too? A standard format with the production of documents created electronically, not hard copy converted, but electronic documents.

MR. PARDO: I don't know that we've had that discussion.

THE COURT: You should do that too.

MR. PARDO: It's not been raised as an issue the way we made those productions before. We're happy to have that discussion with plaintiffs to see if there's some preferred way they want this done. But there's been no objection to the way the different defendants have done it so far to my knowledge.

MR. DEMA: We will include that in the protocol, your Honor --

THE COURT: You should.

MR. DEMA: -- because we it will come up in the ESI.

We have a number of letters out. We have no idea on the

plaintiffs' side whether the defendants have complied. There's

no prefix designations they're using for ESI. There's

obviously emails that have staple marks that have been Xeroxed, attachments that are referred to not attached.

THE COURT: Not good. That's what I'm trying to say.

We need ESI protocol for the production format. These days
that's sort of becoming the industry standard in litigation is
to have a protocol that both sides are living with.

And I know that the Commonwealth has an awful lot of documents and papers. So the agreement you reached with Hovensa and others has to apply to you too. That's the paper side. On the electronic side, we want to get together, and the former production is particularly important with the emails and attachments. There's certain metadata is included now as standard protocol, certain that isn't dealing with attachments. There's all kinds of protocols.

There's samples if you want me to give you samples. There's samples around.

MR. PARDO: We'll have the discussion with plaintiffs, your Honor.

THE COURT: You don't want my samples. I can tell,
Mr. Pardo, you don't want my samples. But if you change your
mind, you're welcome to them.

MR. PARDO: Thank you.

THE COURT: Then the next dispute again had to do with Puerto Rico. Mutual exchanges of ESI search phrases, the plaintiffs offered to produce their search phrases if defendant

reciprocate.

There I don't think you have an agreement or maybe the same ten minutes in the hall worked out for that one too?

MR. DEMA: The ten minutes in the hall did not work for that one, your Honor. We just think it practical to avoid future disputes, and we are perfectly willing to show the search terms that we have used, and we simply say let's have an even exchange and a level playing field.

THE COURT: And why don't defendants want to do that?

MR. PARDO: Well, your Honor, it sounds good in theory.

THE COURT: It's not theory anymore. We have this great big cooperation word running around in civil litigation.

MR. PARDO: And it's in the rules now.

THE COURT: I haven't seen the word in the rules, but the idea is there.

MR. PARDO: The issue that we have is that many of us -- I think most of the defendants already made our ESI productions a long time ago. Remember, plaintiffs didn't do this and are only now -- and they've a done some, but only now are getting to this.

So what he did is we went to them and said, look, we did this in New Jersey and it worked. If you would like, we're not demanding it, but if you would like to share your search terms with us, we'll look at them and give you our input on

them to the extent you want it. We're not asking them to.

What they came back and said, OK, we'll give you ours but you got to show us yours. And here's the problem. They never — they've had some of our ESI now for years — they've never raised an issue about it. So we're not aware of any disputes. Presumably they've gone through our ESI. Our concern, frankly, is they're going to look at our terms and say, guess what, you missed one and we're going to have to go back and redo all this ESI that they never raised an issue about, frankly.

And, moreover, if they do have issues with individual defendant's ESI, with all due respect, I love to be liaison counsel and love to talk to my codefendants, but they ought to take those issues up with the individual defendants.

If we want to talk about protocols for how to do some ESI going forward --

THE COURT: That's not the search term issue. That's a format issue.

MR. PARDO: It is.

THE COURT: It's a format or production that should be standardized. We didn't know that ten years ago when we started working together on this MDL. It wasn't as in and established an idea as it is today. We have a production protocol, but OK.

MR. PARDO: I don't even know if I had email ten years

ago.

THE COURT: Oh, you had email. We, the courts, weren't advanced.

MR. PARDO: Mutuality assumes we're kind of in the same spot but we're not because many of us, most of us are done with it. They're just kind of getting into it. If they don't want to share their search terms with us, that's OK, they don't have to. But don't come back to those of us who have finished our productions and say let's go through what you did now.

THE COURT: Are you saying you did it case specific or these were productions, you made generalized productions years ago such that you're off the hook permanently? If there was a brand-new plaintiff in a brand-new case tomorrow, would you say we're just going to give you all the discovery we've given over the years? It isn't case specific, there's no generalized discovery.

MR. PARDO: This is what we're talking about here, your Honor, is case specific. Obviously, there have been lots of productions made over the years. Liaison counsel, we have these things. We're not even talking about those. And I haven't heard plaintiffs to say they want us to go back and do anything like that. Some of these productions are ten, 11, 12 years old.

Talking just about the Puerto Rico productions, but even in that case, many defendants, including my client, we

made these well more than a year, I think even two years ago. We don't want to revisit this now. We're done.

Again, if they don't want to avail themselves of what we thought was something of a courtesy, if you want to share them with us, please do. Then that's OK, we don't need to see them. We just don't want to go back and have to do this, share our whatever search terms we used. Many of these productions were made multiple times. I don't even know we would be able to unwind all the different search terms we might have used for these different ones. So it's a real burden on those of us who are done.

MR. DEMA: Were that an accurate recital I would have no problem. The problem is that liaison counsel does not necessarily speak for the other defendants. When we have an issue, they say don't come to them, go to the individual defendants.

THE COURT: And he said that again.

MR. DEMA: And we have at least four letters, maybe five out to other defense groups of the ten, at least half, saying we don't know that you have produced any ESI.

THE COURT: You said that to them?

MR. DEMA: Yes, individually. Shell, Hovensa, there's a number. And so the presentation that they are finished is inaccurate. Exxon may be finished. We don't have any letter out to them.

1 THE COURT: Right. MR. DEMA: But, in general, it's not, and we believe 2 3 the pushback is simply because the ESI searches were not done. 4 And the Commonwealth is being characterized as being late to 5 the party. 6 THE COURT: I understand. So we happen to have 7 lawyers for some of those people to whom you have letters out. So, you know, Mr. Wallace, you took a risk coming, I 8 9 realize that, because I remember you. So you still represent Shell? 10 11 MR. WALLACE: Indeed. 12 THE COURT: I'm using you as an example because he 13 mentioned there's a letter out. 14 Has Shell done its ESI production in the Commonwealth 15 of Puerto Rico case or not? MR. WALLACE: So far as I know, the answer is yes. 16 17 But I must confess that I'm at something of a disadvantage because I'm not familiar with this particular letter. 18 I know that Shell has produced ESI. I also know that 19 20 there is something of a misunderstanding between Shell and the 21 Commonwealth about their expectations and it turns on this. 22 There's another defendant in the Puerto Rico case named Sol --23 THE COURT: Sol? 24 MR. WALLACE: S-O-L. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WALLACE: -- which at one time was Shell and that company, to my understanding, has produced ESI and we have as well, that is to say, there are other defendants in the Shell family that have produced ESI.

My guess is, but this is only a guess, that the Commonwealth was expecting from Shell production of materials that really came from Sol, but I would have to work that out with Mr. Dema.

THE COURT: Sure. Let me try this as a hypothetical instead. Hypothetically — this can be back to Mr. Pardo or Mr. Wallace or whoever — hypothetically, if a particular defendant has not yet reviewed their ESI in the Commonwealth case, then why shouldn't there be an exchange of these search terms along the idea that cooperation in the development of search terms is good for everybody. It eliminates disputes down the road, eliminates motions to compel or for protective orders. People work cooperatively. They figure out what they need.

I can understand your argument you did this two years ago and there's been no complaints. It's like opening up a can of worms and say here's what you did, a-ha, you didn't look for this word. I understand your point. But if you hadn't done it at all, hypothetically, I don't know who that may apply to, if you hadn't searched your ESI yet, why isn't this the way we're conducting all litigation nowadays in the federal court?

We're trying to. We're trying to get lawyers, we're trying to get lawyers to share their search terms and work together to develop search terms that will be applied to both sides' sets of data. It's the better way to go. My experience in this most recently is in a slew of securities cases, not your field, luckily, not this MDL, even more luckily, but it eliminates a lot of disputes to make the lawyers work together on search terms.

So if there were hypothetically a case that the defendant hadn't done it yet, why shouldn't they exchange search terms?

MR. PARDO: I sat long enough, Mr. Wallace would jump up.

THE COURT: But he didn't do that for you. He left you out to dry by yourself.

MR. PARDO: Hypothetically, if there's such a party out there who has not done any ESI --

THE COURT: You have to reluctantly admit.

MR. PARDO: -- I have to say it sounds reasonable. I think they need to take that up though with the individual defendants.

THE COURT: Fair enough. I think there's a bit of a concession here that going forward, if a party has not searched its ESI at all, it's at square one, you are to work cooperatively to develop the search terms for both sides. This

would be true of any new case, but certainly in this case, if that fact is a fact.

Now, I gather what the defendants are saying is they're disagreeing with you that there are five such defendants but only you and they know. Even Mr. Wallace said I'm not certainly saying that's not the case because I'm not familiar with the letter. I have to sit down with you.

If it turns out in fact that either Shell itself or one of the Shell companies hasn't done it yet, then I would say he has to work with you to develop the appropriate search terms.

But I agree with Mr. Pardo, if you did it two years ago and there's been no complaints, it's not a good thing.

It's just opening the proverbial can of worms.

So you understand that is a ruling. I'm done with that topic. So, going forward.

MR. DEMA: Yes, ma'am. Just a footnote is that the other letter out is to SOL that was mentioned by Mr. Wallace.

THE COURT: Sounds like Mr. Wallace has to meet with you.

MR. DEMA: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: That would be a good thing. I think you get the point of the ruling, so to speak, and I hope the defense does as well.

MR. PARDO: We do, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So now we go to defendants' agenda items.

The first one is this delineation of the Tamcrest site where plaintiffs incorrectly delineated that particular site accidentally, I guess allegedly accidentally, delineated a different country club. And this error has been discussed.

And in the April 25 letter defendant asked the Court to order production of the correct delineation and instruct the plaintiffs to expedite responses, to cite specific discovery requests defendants might need after receiving the revised delineations.

In the April 30 letter, plaintiffs said they now provided the revised delineation on April 27, is that right, did you get a revised delineation?

MR. PARDO: We did, your Honor. There are other issues about the delineations. But this issue I believe with the country club has been resolved.

THE COURT: Is there an issue that I need to address today or no?

MR. PARDO: Specific to that, no, your Honor.

THE COURT: So we go to the next one. The next one is called Puerto Rico plaintiffs' failure to delineate its trial sites.

Defendants' April 25 letter said plaintiffs had not yet delineated its trial sites. On April 27, plaintiffs did advise the defendant which three of their ten they were

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dropping and they say they produced delineations for the remaining seven. But they also called them preliminary delineations. They want to reserve the right for the expert to amend or modify the delineations.

Apparently, in June of 2011, which of course I can't remember but that's why God created transcripts, June 2011 I said that the delineations should be final and the plaintiffs should live with the delineations they drew.

But, apparently, October in the transcript I said something like oh, no, that was earlier, October 2010, I supposedly said with reference to a number of private wells that were near the trial sites, I said this is far from final and it would take more time to ascertain all the number of private wells as opposed to public wells without an expert.

So I wasn't talking about the same subject, sounds like it was two different subjects.

Also plaintiffs say that their nontestifying consultants attempted to draw the site geographic boundaries so-called generously so the discovery could cover the entire scope of ground water contamination.

If these were drawn generously, it seems to me that these delineations should be final and binding and not amended and modified because they could change dramatically. That wouldn't be fair.

MR. AXLINE: Your Honor, with respect to all of the

delineations that we've provided today in both New Jersey and Puerto Rico, we have made it clear and the defendants have accepted and I thought your Honor had understood that these delineations were for the purpose of narrowing down what the defendants had to look at. They've been produced by our consulting experts, not by our testifying experts.

THE COURT: Right. But they delineate the geographic limitations of the site.

MR. AXLINE: Correct. But we've always reserved the right when we have our testifying experts do a closer analysis of these.

THE COURT: But you can't expand the site at that point. You can contract it. You could find more things within it, but you can't expand the geographic limitation. That could change the site entirely.

MR. AXLINE: That's why we drew them generously.

THE COURT: I understand that. So now you're bound to that. You can draw the line narrower or make less of it, but you can't suddenly double it. That would not be fair. It would change entirely.

So I'm saying the delineations you drew are final on the outer limits. You can always contract them. That seems to be OK, but you can't expand them.

MR. AXLINE: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. With that understanding, what's left,

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Mr. Pardo? Seriously. It won't be more, it could be less of a space, but not more.

MR. PARDO: I guess the problem with that is we may end up doing more unnecessarily. And as much as I would like to see these, as much as I would like to see these delineations be drawn realistically since they have experts today who can do this for them, that was the point last year, you know, if they're going to get smaller, I suppose that's certainly better than them getting larger.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. PARDO: You know, this is, as you've noted, I think, this is the exact same issue we went through in New Jersey last year.

And what you said to them then was not even really that they could get smaller. You have experts, I understand you have report deadlines and deposition deadlines, but you have experts today who will draw the circle or whatever it looks like that you're going to live with. That's it. It will not change.

Now it's going to get smaller. That's what they're saying.

THE COURT: In fairness, while I realize you may do some unnecessary work, not to make a pun, the less exposure you have the better. So if it gets smaller, that's only to your advantage in defending and/or in damages. I don't see how

you're hurt by the site shrinking. You're hurt by the site doubling.

Now, I understand you may spend time on the periphery and it becomes irrelevant. You spend precious resources, defense moneys unnecessarily, but life isn't perfect. And, you know, the same thing is true in any commercial case. If three claims are dismissed and summary judgment of five remain, the defense is happy that the three are gone even though they took discovery as to those three. They're still happy the case is pared down to five claims, not three.

MR. PARDO: I agree. But if we're talking about an area, OK, I understand it can't get bigger.

THE COURT: He just agreed. He said he understands that.

MR. PARDO: What if it just moves? You could take the

THE COURT: What does that mean, rotates?

MR. PARDO: What if they move it --

THE COURT: Wait, Mr. Pardo, I don't know what moves means.

MR. PARDO: Well, we're dealing with a physical area, call it what it is, an acre.

THE COURT: It's not any acre. It's delineated on a map or grid. It's a specified acre.

MR. PARDO: So it could get smaller within that area.

What I don't want them to come back and say is I got a new area but it's the same size moved over.

THE COURT: No. I told them they can't change the boundaries out. You can change the boundaries in. So it's not going to move.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, there's just one other point here, and I understand that plaintiffs have drawn these generously and understand the scope may change. But in the New Jersey case, where they did in fact draw some of these generously and when we then went to take discovery within that boundary, the state then complained this was too much work for us, now that we're taking too much discovery of the state within that geographic boundary, and we've been limited on depositions on third party sites.

THE COURT: Who did the limiting?

MR. RICCARDULLI: We're in front of Special Master
Warner now trying to work this dispute out. But plaintiffs
draw these delineations, capture lots of sites. But when we go
to take discovery from them in those delineations, they
complain it's too much work.

THE COURT: I don't want to step on any toes, but if it's within the delineation, it seems to me it's an open field for discovery.

MR. AXLINE: I think Mr. Riccardulli is mixing apples and oranges, your Honor. The defendants attempted to take

discovery on every conceivable release site, whether it was MTBE or not within the delineated sites. We offered to make the files for those sites available to them but objected to them taking depositions and extensive discovery as to every conceivable site. I think that's what Mr. Riccardulli is referring to.

THE COURT: Again, not to step on anybody's toes, but if it's within the delineated site and it shows no release of MTBE, then I don't see why they would take discovery of it. I would like them not to. But if it's within the delineated area and there's any MTBE, they're entitled to discovery.

MR. RICCARDULLI: In terms of the sites that are not MTBE sites, we have taken discovery of the State of New Jersey on those because, obviously, there's other contaminant issues within that area. If the Commonwealth is going to say this is the area of ground water that's impacted, it should be fair for us to take that discovery because --

THE COURT: Of every single site in the delineated area not matter what --

MR. RICCARDULLI: Where there's been a release.

THE COURT: I know, the release of something else completely unrelated.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Until we get their expert reports, we won't know they're saying this is in fact the full area of ground water that's contaminated by your site and now we need

to know what else is in that water. So this does cut both ways. It's fine if it doesn't get any bigger.

THE COURT: It's not going to get any bigger.

MR. RICCARDULLI: And it's great if it shrinks, but we won't know that it shrinks until expert phase. And we don't want to now start taking discovery and hear you can't take that discovery in those areas even though it's at issue because then it's too much work on the plaintiff.

I mean it needs to be either, if they want more time to narrow these down, you may recall in the New Jersey case when we served these requests even for site files, the plaintiff said let me go back and look at a handful of these which we think were drawn too big. Let's cut those back and we will narrow the work on ourselves.

If they need to do that here in Puerto Rico, I think we should set a deadline by which that happens. Otherwise, it's difficult for us to know what discovery we can take.

THE COURT: Well, it's kind of hard to have it both ways. If there are release sites within this larger delineation that may shrink but hasn't, even if it's not MTBE release site, it may introduce other contaminants into the ground water because it may be proximate to a contamination that you claim is all caught by MTBE, but, in fact, the other contaminants have a big portion of that contamination. You can't have it both ways. If there are other sites within the

delineations that are important to the defense, how could you say you can't take discovery of those?

MR. AXLINE: Well.

THE COURT: This is really kind of a big issue.

MR. AXLINE: It is. And the way that we resolved it in New Jersey was Mr. Riccardulli is correct, we gained additional time to have our experts do a more complete analysis of the areas and we were able to reduce those. Even after reducing those, the conclusion the Court came to after extensive discussion was the defendants did not get to take complete discovery on every single site that had a release site, MTBE or not.

THE COURT: What did I rule?

MR. AXLINE: How you resolved it was you told the defendants, look, you can copy the state's files for these other sites that don't involve MTBE but that are release sites within the geographic area and you can give those to your experts and that's it. That's all you get. You don't get to conduct depositions on every single one of those sites —

THE COURT: Is Mr. Axline accurate in his memory?

MS. ELLISON: No, that's not my memory. I think that discussion was in the context of full expert discovery on other sites and expert reports. I don't think we briefed this in the context of closing down all discovery on the delineations. And I believe that in that very same transcript we were discussing

the plaintiff's appeal of PTO68 and you expressly said certain discovery has to be permitted within the delineations. If you don't want it, it's within your control to make them smaller.

MR. AXLINE: Your Honor, the transcript is what it is. But what you said was to the State of New Jersey, give them the files that are on the sites that they say they're interested in — this had nothing to do with expert analysis — and put them in a room and the defendants get to copy those files, that's it.

THE COURT: I don't know if that's it. Up until then, they agree with you. Produce the site files, put them in a room, let them review them. I don't know if they agree with the last phrase, "and that's it." After they review them they may say as to this particular release, we think we need XYZ more. As to this, we don't, we're satisfied. But the first step is to put them in a room with the site files and see what happens next.

MR. AXLINE: If I could just continue, I think the transcript did say, because I've read it several times, that's it.

The defendants nevertheless came back and are now in front of Special Master Warner saying for a couple of these sites — they talked to us saying for a couple of these sites, we do have a few additional questions we would like to ask at the depositions of the site managers for those sites. Some of

them we heard their question, we said OK, that's going to be short, no problem. Others are going to Special Master Warner.

So I guess what I would say here, your Honor, is that the parties have an opportunity to meet and confer.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. AXLINE: First to look at the number of non-MTBE release sites that are within the delineated area to see what the size of the problem is, and then to see how many of those the defendants are truly interested in and see if we can work that out.

THE COURT: OK. So the suggestion is that the plaintiffs will produce the site files for all releases in the delineated area. The defendants will review them on-site or wherever and then there will be a meet and confer where the defendants say we're satisfied with this one but on this one we want to ask some questions of the site manager and this one we want to depose so and so and this one we don't more and then you'll tee up the dispute if there is one.

MS. ELLISON: Your Honor, that is my concern. I'll admit my client isn't in Puerto Rico, which is how we started discussing this. But our concern is the statement you made which we perceive to be during the back and forth you often have between the parties where you say "and that's it," and the plaintiffs have grabbed on to that as if you foreclosed all discovery. And we just want to make clear that there may be

situations where additional discovery is warranted.

THE COURT: I understand. Look, the problem is we have conference after conference with the judge for year after year where you're going to say things that aren't so perfect. So if I used the phrase "and that's it," it doesn't mean it was a thought-out ruling.

It sounds like the better way is to say site by site, after you produce the site file, after they review them, they let you know whether they're satisfied or whether they need more. You may agree on some, disagree on others, which is what's happening. And then somebody resolves it, either the special master or this Court. That's really the better way. I can't really say "and that's it," even though I may have said those words.

So now we turn to the discovery request regarding the non-test site which was the subject of our last conference. We went on and on about that for a while.

At the last conference, I guess it was April 12, plaintiffs said they thought there was going to be some laboratory data that may exist for the non-test sites. And I did say we may learn that some of these so-called non-test sites were in fact tested and it was too early -- this is a quote -- too early to dismiss with prejudice because some of them may indeed have been tested. Even if not by the Commonwealth, they may have been tested either by one of the

defendants or by other property owners.

And so there was going to be service of Rule 34 document requests on some defendants and administrative orders against certain nonparties. Some things have been done. I understand plaintiffs served some discovery requests on April 23.

And as far as administrative orders, on April 12, Mr. Dema said they were going to go out the following week. There was some delays, but counsel was told that the information sought will be provided in time to get the report back to the Court within the 60-day time frame.

So it sounds like this process is moving forward with respect to so-called non-test sites.

Now, one of the problems is in these requests to the defendants, they didn't just seek testing data, which is what I thought we were going to do only. Now they wanted site documents, mediation files, property ownership records, a lot more than just simple question whether or not there were tests for contaminants, which is all I thought we were going to do at this phase, Mr. Axline or Mr. Dema, so that we could find out which of the 400 non-tests remain non-tests or cross over to a different category.

So I understand the defendants' frustration, so to speak, instead of getting the simple question, do you have test results, you want everything, site documents, mediation or

property ownership.

Why all that now, why not just find out if it's a test or non-test site?

MR. DEMA: It all relates to the universe of the tests that were done. We want to, A, be sure that the tests were done are within a particular area and not leave it out because the defendants have challenged us on a Commonwealth-wide basis to show every place there was MTBE. So all we've done, and I didn't know that there was any restriction on discovery because certainly --

THE COURT: This wasn't really full-blown discovery on a site. All it was supposed to be was to take 400 sites in column A and see if any of them go over to column B because, in fact, even if the Commonwealth didn't test, somebody might have tested for MTBE and there may be a test result, in which case it moves out of the non-test category. That's all I was trying to do and I was trying to do it fast.

Once you say produce all your litigation files, your ownership files, you're basically taking full discovery on the very sites that you shouldn't have any discovery on if there's no positive tests, so to speak.

Is that what you were going to say, more or less, Mr. Pardo?

MR. PARDO: Your Honor, you're making my arguments for me, which makes me feel smarter than I am.

MTBE.

THE COURT: Maybe I'm smarter than I thought. Anyway, one of us is.

All I'm trying to say, that was their position, at this point -
MR. DEMA: That position may well have been cured had they come to us and not teed it up directly to you because we're certainly willing to discuss this. And if they thought that was over the top -
THE COURT: It's not over the top down the road.
Right now let's see what moves out of column A. So right now if there are Rule 34 requests that you served on them, they're limited to whether testing was done, give them an up or down, let them know whether there was a test and if it's positive for

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ DEMA: The testing was done and all the results from that test.

THE COURT: If a test was done, obviously, we need the results, yes. That's it for now, and then we'll see with respect to anything that moves over to a different column. It may go into full discovery, but not just yet.

MR. PARDO: So if a test was done, the test results.

THE COURT: Yes, absolutely.

MR. PARDO: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Now, what about those 22 sites that were not identified on plaintiffs' 2010 site list and never been at

C52LMTB1

issue in this litigation, what about those 22? I don't really quite understand what that one is about.

MR. PARDO: These are sites, your Honor, that were never on their site list.

THE COURT: Why are they here now?

MR. PARDO: I don't know.

THE COURT: How did they get here?

MR. DEMA: They get here because life goes on, your Honor. We have a regulatory agency. We have, for example, one company that bought another oil company and so as part of the process of purchase and sale, there was a requirement that tests be done of all the underground storage tanks and, voila, leaking underground storage tanks showed up.

I didn't know that this Court, based on your ruling of nondetects without prejudice being dismissed and bring them back whenever you wish, I never thought that anything was frozen in time.

And so these are -- if sites come up on a regulatory basis that should be added, then we produce that information to defendants, I think that's our obligation, and that's where the sites come from.

THE COURT: What's wrong with that answer?

MR. PARDO: The problem is it's a constantly moving target.

THE COURT: So is the world. All he's saying is it's

a fairly big geographic area and new information turns up all the time. Who knows.

MR. PARDO: I'm not hearing an explanation for how this turned up, OK. All I know --

THE COURT: He just gave one example. Somebody purchased somebody and tested the ground water or the land or something and got a positive test or something.

MR. DEMA: If Mr. Pardo would like me to after this conference give him an explanation of each of the 22 sites and how the regulator came with them, I will, and we can address it outside the scope. But essentially it was never the impression of the Commonwealth that there was a freeze.

THE COURT: Right. But I think what I think he's saying is there may not be a freeze, but if one of these 22, contrary to what you're representing, didn't just turn up but in fact was five or six or seven years old, then you shouldn't be able to add it now.

MR. DEMA: And I'm more than happy to meet with him, go over each of the 22 locations.

THE COURT: And explain that they're really new within the last whatever it is, 12 months, six months.

MR. DEMA: Certainly the discovery would have to be new.

MR. PARDO: At the last conference, your Honor did say if there are new sites that come up, it's a different lawsuit.

And here's the problem. This happens now. Who's to say in two weeks I'm not going to get another list and then there will be another list?

THE COURT: It would be, one would think, if there was so-called another list, it would have one or two sites. But in any six-week or six-month period, you might think a site would be added if the regulatory agency discovers a new problem. It may not be a new problem, but it's a test that shows the problem created by an old release.

MR. PARDO: We've had this list of about 700 for years, OK, and what we've just done now and some -- gotten rid of some, some we think should go. What we're now at is 722 kind of thing. Next week, it could be 750 and who knows.

THE COURT: Look, I think the right thing to do here is Mr. Dema says I can meet with Mr. Pardo or Mr. Riccardulli and explain why each of these 22 are new to the list. And after you hear the explanation, you may want to come right back to court and say now I can make a very precise motion, your Honor. They should have known about this no later than two years ago, and if you're right about that, you're right, and it should be gone. But if in fact it pretty much just turned up, then it either can be added to the suit because there's no harm done or it should be a new suit. I don't know which. It may depend on what caused it to be discovered now. Is it a release, old release but new test. I don't know what it is.

1 I think at first instance he should meet with you and go over all 22 factually. 2 3 MR. DEMA: And certainly, your Honor, it's not going 4 to affect the tests, the trial sites that Commonwealth picked 5 nor will it affect, just doesn't have an effect. 6 THE COURT: Well, I accept your offer and instruct the 7 defendants to meet with you. They should meet with you and listen to the story on each of the 22 sites and then you're 8 9 welcome to come back to contest any or all of them being added 10 at this point. I doesn't want to rule until he tells you the 11 story. 12 MR. PARDO: Fair enough. If that's the instruction, 13 we will honor it, of course. I will meet with him. 14 THE COURT: OK. And please do that before the next 15 conference. 16 MR. DEMA: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: These things are usually a month apart. 18 Yes, your Honor. MR. DEMA: 19 THE COURT: Now, as far as those administrative 20 requests, they're out? 21 MR. DEMA: I am told this morning that they started to 22 go out today and there's a ten-day turnaround and that will be

MR. DEMA: I am told this morning that they started to go out today and there's a ten-day turnaround and that will be followed, if it's not honored, by orders to test. And so we're trying to do it within the 60-day frame that you set on April 12.

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THE COURT: Sixty days from then?
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                          From then, yes, your Honor.
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               MR. DEMA:
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               THE COURT: That expires June 12, give or take.
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                          We hear the clock ticking, your Honor.
               MR. DEMA:
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               THE COURT: OK. I think that takes care of this
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      topic.
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               So that takes us to the last topic other than the oral
      argument which is the New Jersey plaintiffs so-called delay in
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      scheduling 30(b)(6) depositions. I thought this one might be
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      worked out.
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               MR. PARDO:
                           This has, I believe, been worked out.
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               THE COURT:
                          I think so too.
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               MR. PARDO: They will get us these dates for all the
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      outstanding depositions for the next three weeks.
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               MR. KAUFF: Your Honor, the agreement Mr. Riccardulli
      and I reached was that we would both mutually try to set for
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      all depositions on both sides 30(b)(6) fact witnesses that have
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      been noticed as of yesterday within the next three weeks.
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               THE COURT: OK. So that's not for me right now.
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               MR. RICCARDULLI: That's correct, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: OK. Then that's done too.
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               MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, before we move on, there
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      was an original item on the agenda that we submitted to the
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      Court last week which was defendants' outstanding discovery
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request of the New Jersey DEP plaintiffs.

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THE COURT: I missed that.

MR. RICCARDULLI: In plaintiffs' reply letter. And just so you understand, your Honor, this issue has been, the parties met and conferred and did resolve it, but we had indicated to the plaintiffs that we just wanted that the agreement be put on the record so I'm going to do that now.

We had asked that the plaintiffs either produce certain requested materials that were outstanding by May 11, 2012. However, if unavailable, that they explain sort of the search that they used to try to find these documents or these materials. And we've reached agreement that that schedule is agreed to, so we just wanted to put it on the record so it was clear.

THE COURT: OK. Good.

MR. PARDO: Two other minor issues very, very briefly. We have your Honor's order. I guess it's a partial order on the motion.

THE COURT: The in camera on the deliberative process, that one you mean? What I've done so far is to say these I'm sure are not subject to deliberative process at all or they are only in part.

The remainder of the documents submitted for in camera review that are not part of that order may indeed qualify for the deliberative process privilege but, as you know, it's not an absolute privilege.

So I still haven't done the second half of the inquiry which was briefed which is that even if it falls under the deliberative process, we should get it because — and I have not reached that issue. But these aren't even covered, I've decided, based on the in camera review.

MR. PARDO: OK. There's a second outstanding motion in New Jersey that we talked about and we had asked if there's going to be argument. I understand we're not asking that. Is your Honor going to want oral argument on that motion?

THE COURT: Which motion?

MS. ELLISON: Your Honor, there's a pending motion challenging the facial sufficiency of plaintiffs' privilege log entries. And the reason we're still interested in a schedule is that plaintiffs have indicated that they're withholding privilege logs until that is resolved.

THE COURT: They're withholding privilege logs?

MS. ELLISON: We haven't had a privilege log produced for we believe the bulk of the ESI. The last privilege log -
THE COURT: Until I tell them whether the log they did

produce is adequate.

MS. ELLISON: Right. They told us that they will produce new logs one week after a decision from the Court on

the pending motion.

THE COURT: OK. I really don't have an explanation other than very busy trial schedule. I'm trying to get to it.

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MS. ELLISON: And it's the defendants' position that 1 2 argument may not be necessary on all the entries, but we're 3 happy to provide whatever argument you deem necessary. 4 THE COURT: Right now I don't think I need oral 5 argument. The submissions are satisfactory. And I hope to 6 have a decision very soon. 7 MS. ELLISON: Thank you, your Honor. 8 MR. PARDO: I believe Mr. Maher wanted to report 9 briefly on Yosemite. 10 MR. MAHER: Your Honor, on behalf of my client, 11 Chevron, and I'm here to report on behalf of the plaintiff 12 also, Yosemite Springs, the lawyers in that case have reached 13 an agreement about the settlement of the case and recommended 14 it to our respective clients who we're waiting to hear back for 15 final approval from the clients on the resolution of that case. 16 THE COURT: That's good news. 17 MR. MAHER: We wanted to let you know that and that we 18 would be able to report back next month on, hopefully, our 19 final report on whether or not it's resolved or not. 20 THE COURT: Who are the plaintiff's lawyers in that 21 case? 22

MR. MAHER: Baron & Budd.

THE COURT: Good. Next conference, that will be great.

So this takes us to the motion to dismiss the claims

for the natural resources damages, and I received three submissions on that: the March 16 motion from the defendants, April 13 opposition from plaintiffs, and the April 23 reply from the defendants.

This is this long, drawn-out saga about defendants' interrogatories. Plaintiffs objected to them in 2008 and 2010 saying they were overbroad. Nevertheless, plaintiffs produced some documentation, some interrogatories to the extent they didn't object.

The objections were never ruled on because there was never a motion for protective order or motion to compel.

And then in September 2011, Special Master Warner suggested to defendants that they reword their discovery request and to address some of the concerns that plaintiffs had.

Defendants attempted to do that and they served a new set on October 5. Plaintiffs still had objections, attempted to meet and confer again. But, as I understand it, defendants agreed to table the request in order to prioritize discovery on trial sites.

Then defendants began pressing the issue again beginning with an email to plaintiffs on January 5 and asking the Court to put it on the agenda on January 20, 2012.

And we did take that up on January 20. Plaintiffs said then that the parties had reached an agreement and that

C52LMTB1

plaintiffs would respond substantively to these interrogatory requests by February 17.

And, apparently, I said you agreed on the 17th and if it doesn't come in then, then don't need a premotion conference, just make a motion.

Now they say, now the defendants say whatever came in was not substantive, it was not adequate, and the Court said it was not in February 17, make a motion, so they did.

The problem is there's some dispute about whether the Commonwealth needs to provide information with respect to nonpotable waters such as coastal and estuarine -- is that how you pronounce it?

MR. AXLINE: That's close enough, estuarine.

THE COURT: -- estuarine, such as coastal and estuarine waters because it's not relevant to the calculation of damages because nonpotable water differs a lot to how you calculate damages to fresh water, surface water, and ground water.

In the end, plaintiffs produced documents and information regarding to only one site which Commonwealth says is the only site for which it sought natural resources damages with respect to ground water contamination. With respect to fresh water, surface water, plaintiffs say that they can't locate any responsive information about injuries to the waters themselves, and no other information regarding fish or loss of

biota is not relevant.

So let me see if I can understand all of this. If the plaintiffs produced documents and information regarding only one site and says it's the only site for which it sought natural resource damage with respect to ground water contamination, then are the plaintiffs ready for an order to issue saying NRD damages are limited to this one single site with respect to ground water contamination, are you ready for that? I mean because that's what you seem to be saying, by that deadline we only did one site and so that's it.

MR. DEMA: We are not ready for that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. DEMA: They asked for discovery with regard -- on September 28, Special Master Warner heard this and he went and dealt with it very specifically. And on page 33 of the transcript, line 17 to 21, he said to Mr. Riccardulli, with regard to the discovery outstanding, make it have some type of focus that would focus in on an analogous situation that are not oil spills but would be of a type that would be informative to you for the ground water situation that's confronted here. And he said, again, I do not see how we are going to get, you know, this resolved without a new set that we can enforce.

In other words, to paraphrase him, the efforts they had made to that date were simply unenforceable. To this date, there is not a single order with regard to interpreting the

discovery. So when they did the new set, your Honor --1 2 THE COURT: Yeah, they did a new set on October 5. 3 MR. DEMA: Exactly right. And you said in the 4 transcript, well, they did a new set and if they got it right, 5 Mr. Axline, they got it right in October of 2011 and what did 6 you do. The plain answer is they didn't get it right. 7 still asked for marine, they still asked for all the other items that have nothing to do with this case that were 8 9 specifically excluded. 10 THE COURT: So what? If you put verbiage in a request 11 that you're not entitled to discovery on, ignore it, but give 12 them what they are entitled to. So they went off with certain 13 marine or whatever they're not supposed to, who cares. 14 Did you answer what is relevant? 15 MR. DEMA: Absolutely. We answered their discovery. THE COURT: If you say absolutely, I understand you 16 17 only identified a single site which you say is the only site

THE COURT: If you say absolutely, I understand you only identified a single site which you say is the only site for which you sought or seek NRD nonresource -- sorry, I was going to say the words -- natural resource damages with respect to ground water contamination. So I said fine, if that's the only one you identified, you should be limited to that.

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MR. DEMA: The foundational premise is incorrect.

They asked from 1986 to now what sites did you have NRD analysis done with regard to in Puerto Rico, and so we defined it according to the water resources definition of our second

amended complaint, and that is the only time that Puerto Rico in the past, your Honor, had done an analysis for natural resource damage and ground water.

We did not say that we are limiting our analysis to the one site. The question was show us your past calculations so we can be informed as to what you're doing in the future. We did that. There is one. We gave them everything and we gave them a very detailed privilege log. If they didn't like the content of the privilege log, they could object. But with regard to the extreme sanction that's at issue here --

THE COURT: Because it may be my problem but I'm not really following anything you're saying. It sounds like lawyer double talk to me, frankly. Either you responded and identified where you're seeking NRD damages or you didn't. To the extent you didn't, it's now May. There can't be any more pity. There has to come a point where a Court rules.

So I'm not understanding what the request was and what the response was. On January 20 -- wrong -- on October 5, they rewrote the questions. OK, they made a request for some information that you say is unnecessary, overbroad, ignore that, but the heart of it was there. And I said on January 20, answer it by February 17.

Did they answer what you asked or not?

MR. RICCARDULLI: They did not, your Honor.

THE COURT: What did you ask for with respect to NRD

damages?

MR. RICCARDULLI: We asked for a number of things and let me try to run through them. They're in broad categories.

We asked them for which waters in this case they're seeking NRD damages for.

THE COURT: What answer did you get to that?

MR. RICCARDULLI: They said go look at the thousands of pages we produced to you previously and you can figure it out. That included -- and notwithstanding that this does not comply with the Rule 33(d) standards that your Honor and the special master have set forth in this case, but they used phrases like, if you see it in a soil sample, MTBE detected in the soil sample, the ground water that's adjacent to it is threatened and it's sort of vagaries like that in terms of where are you seeking for it here in this case.

With response to the issue Mr. Dema was just addressing, we did ask where in the past has the Commonwealth done natural resource damages assessments, sort of how have you calculated natural resource damages --

THE COURT: And there's only one.

MR. RICCARDULLI: -- in the past. Here's the problem with that, there's only one. When we served these discovery requests for the first time in September of 2008, we weren't told we only did it once with respect to ground water.

THE COURT: Is that right, Mr. Dema, you only did it

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once with respect to ground water? It's not an example; it's the only one.

MR. DEMA: We answered the ones we could in 2008.

THE COURT: I'm asking a question of you now: Is this the only one you did it for or is it an example?

MR. DEMA: This site, Vega Alta, that is the only site that the Commonwealth has analyzed for natural resource damages.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. RICCARDULLI: The only ground water site.

THE COURT: It is the only ground water site that has been analyzed and they gave you the information.

MR. RICCARDULLI: And we got it now.

THE COURT: You got it now.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Here's the problem with sort of why it's -- and we're happy to have this now, but here's the problem with why it's a problem getting it three and a half years later.

One, for those three years, there were fights over the definitions we contained and they said they were confused by the definitions we included here. But during the meet and confers, and even in front of the special master, it was these requests were so broad that they captured hundreds if not thousands of assessments. And it wasn't you got the one ground water assessment and hundreds of thousands of sea water

C52LMTB1

references, but it was just vaguely hundreds if not thousands of assessments.

We then say and, frankly, I said it and Mr. Warner said, look, if you're going to get something, and I even said, look, if that's the case, produce what's responsive. That's what you should have done. You stood on a burden argument for almost two years. I withdrew those requests, served a new set. We previewed them for them and I actually said if there's going to be widespread objections, I want an immediate hearing on this so we can move this case forward. That's on the record what Mr. Warner said and quoted -- Mr. Dema quoted before what I said. Mr. Warner said why don't you withdraw this. And I said I'm not prepared to do that at this time. I will re-serve a set so we have a final set we can work on.

Here's the problem with this relevancy issue now. It turns out that that burden argument that they have answered for two and a half years wasn't a burden argument. It really was here's the Vega Alta NRD assessment which, frankly, this counsel was well aware of because they were actually counsel of record in that case for the Commonwealth. So when we served these in 2008, they knew right then there's the Vega Alta site. At minimum, I can give it to you, and we would have that for two and a half years. Instead, these are way too broad.

We now re-served this set. We get these answers and they say, well, here's the one and I'm not turning everything

over because it's irrelevant. But here's the problem. They say they're irrelevant because it's coastal waters or sea water. Well, one, if the Commonwealth hadn't done it before, assessed ground water other than this one instance and that was in the context of litigation --

THE COURT: Correct, just this one.

MR. RICCARDULLI: -- we didn't see how they've assessed other resources within the Commonwealth. We're not asking them for how they may have assessed injuries to animal life or plant life. We're talking about water here, coastal water, at least by way of comparison --

THE COURT: Is it a real comparison? It's nonpotable water. It does have at best injury to animal life or plant life. It's a completely different kettle of fish, so to speak.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Maybe, except that we can see how they value it.

For example, the example I think they use in their papers was an oil spill off the coast that lands on a beach.

Now you've got loss of use of the beach, damages to soil, plant life, animal life. We get to see what number the Commonwealth placed on that because now --

THE COURT: Why? It's still not potable water.

MR. RICCARDULLI: When I get their expert report in this case and they say, well, there's ground water here, frankly, that's not being used, and look at the great big

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number we put on it, we can say, wait a minute, here's a beach
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      that was completely impacted by a chemical.
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               THE COURT: And you put a much lower number on it.
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      But it is a different kind of water.
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               (Continued on next page)
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MR. RICCARDULLI: It is a different kind of water.

This is no different than, for example, when we said in the Suffolk County case, which you recall Suffolk County Water Authority case, we said to the Suffolk County Water Authority, how did you treat other contaminants?

THE COURT: But that was the other contaminants of the groundwater. You should be comparing the same water.

MR. RICCARDULLI: One last point, your Honor.

When we got their delineations, the Puerto Rico delineations, on Friday of -- this past Friday, we got a delineation for a particular cite. And I can hand up a copy of this, your Honor. But it is for the CPPRC petroleum refinery site which includes apparently a stretch of beach, and includes a recharge area that includes seawater.

THE COURT: So that would move seawater into the potable water category, because it sort of transmogrifies itself into groundwater.

MR. RICCARDULLI: It certainly suggests that -- now, again, we're talking about whether or not this information is discoverable.

THE COURT: No, I know.

MR. RICCARDULLI: It's not if it's admissible.

There's a very different standard for --

THE COURT: Mr. Riccardulli, that I know. I've been doing this for a very long time.

MR. RICCARDULLI: This suggests now, of course, that this information is at least discoverable.

THE COURT: Not necessarily. It can't be discoverable under the principle that discovery is broader than admissibility. I mean, as I say, morning and night difference. I understand that.

But it has to be relevant to the subject matter in the suit. And if they are not going to be claiming these NRD damage or nonpotable -- what do they call them, marine --

MR. DEMA: Just to inform the record, your Honor, with regard to that — with regard to that circle, I mean it's a circle, our complaint specifically excludes marine waters and waters that are brackish. And so to the extent there are any waters that are marine or brackish in the circle, we have not sued for them.

THE COURT: Except for one thing. If you can use those areas, the so-called recharge area, to convert the water resource, so to speak, to add to your reserve of groundwater, then you bring it back in. I don't know if you can do that. I mean I'm just repeating what I hear.

MR. DEMA: It's technically possible, but that's not within the scope of what our damages are. We are looking for groundwater, and we have excluded brackish water, even though in certain instances you can bring it and recycle it and put it through an RO and add to the groundwater stop.

THE COURT: But you're not doing that.

MR. DEMA: We are not doing that.

THE COURT: So we still say, Mr. Riccardulli, he's not seeking any damages for coastal or estuarine waters; and so the NRD assessment really is irrelevant.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Except, your Honor, we don't think it is, and here's the point:

This is not the plaintiff in the other MTBE cases that have been before you where this type of analysis of damages model, for example, is purely expert-related and litigation-driven.

What we are trying to --

THE COURT: No. They've already done this assessment with respect to groundwater only once, which they've now given you. So we're talking about a motion to dismiss. What would I dismiss as a sanction when, in fact, apart from the sanction, it may be that the ruling is they didn't have to produce anything more than they did; they gave you the one groundwater site where they had calculated NRD damages in the past.

MR. RICCARDULLI: That's one of the failures, and we identified many in here.

For example, we did -- I mean throughout this their reference was go look at the files that they produced to us. These were the same site files, for example, that are at issue on which sites belong in the case and which do not. So it was

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go look at all the site files; now we know 400 of which don't have any evidence of MTBE. So they didn't comply with the Rule 33(d) standard in answering these. They produced no new documents on behalf of PRASA or, frankly, the agency charged with doing assessments, the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources. So no new documents come in the door two and-a-half years later after we served these.

THE COURT: I guess my question to the plaintiff is are there any such new documents to produce?

MR. DEMA: Your Honor, the tabulation of natural resource damages is an expert-intensive exercise. And Vega Alta was a PCE site. We produced the documents that were producible, not subject to attorney-client privilege, and we produced a log, as well, because that was -- that's the sole site in the past at which this exercise occurred.

This exercise is intensively expert-driven, and it has not been done commonwealth-wide, which is what these interrogatories request. The case is managed by trial sites.

THE COURT: I was going to ask that of the defendants. I mean this would relate to all release sites; and I thought we were trying at this point to focus on the trial sites.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, that's true. But in terms of frankly -- and they could respond to this in many What we are trying to get at is in the past -- and we've been asking this since 2008, how did you calculate --

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THE COURT: We've covered that. There's only one groundwater site where they've calculated NRD damages in the past.

MR. RICCARDULLI: It may be the same formula that's used for the coastal waters. The problem is I don't know that. And it's simple, I mean they didn't have to produce hundreds of files; but, frankly, I don't even know what it is anymore. For years we heard there's hundreds of analyses, and you're asking for way too much. Now it turns out there's one. Why didn't we have this file in 2008?

THE COURT: I don't know that. But there's one groundwater site that calculated NRD damages, and they gave it to you. The rest are not groundwater.

He can't blow hot and cold. He can't come in the next time and say, Well, it turns out there's 75 groundwater sites in the past. He can't do that. He's committed to the one.

MR. RICCARDULLI: And even for this one groundwater site, we didn't get the calculations, because they stood on the objection that well those were performed by consultants, so therefore we don't have to turn them over.

So to say that we got the file on this other site --

THE COURT: What's that about, Mr. Dema? shouldn't you have to turn over the calculations? These weren't litigation consultants, were they?

> They absolutely were, your Honor. This was MR. DEMA:

Jim Brewin out of San Francisco was our opposing counsel. We had sent them a draft of the complaint. The consultants were hired by my firm. They reported to my firm. They did the analysis. Commonwealth did not have the expertise to conduct that analysis. It was all expert-driven.

We have just been through this in another contamination case with Chief Judge Bartle out of Philadelphia in HOVENSA where they had consultants retained by K&L Gates, who did work, and my sovereign client wished to see that work. And Judge Bartle said no way. You haven't shown the extraordinary circumstances under 26, and you don't get to see --

THE COURT: I don't know about that case and that judge, but this is somewhat different to me. This is the commonwealth's standing on this as a way that NRD damages are calculated. It is the commonwealth's position. I can't explain it. It's not like a private litigation. This is their position as to how they, the commonwealth, will calculate groundwater damages going forward forever after. This is the method. And if that's the method the commonwealth has adopted, then you have to disclose it. There's no way to defend against it without knowing.

MR. DEMA: Exactly. With the hypothesis you put forward, I totally agree with you.

THE COURT: I thank you for that.

MR. DEMA: But that didn't happen.

So what happened is the law firms, the outside counsel for GE and the outside counsel for the commonwealth, each hired experts, reported to my Department of Justice and their hierarchy as to what they thought was a fair number. We gave the settlement documents over.

THE COURT: I realize that.

They want to know how the calculation was done.

I still say if this is the commonwealth's position as to how the commonwealth, as a state, an entity, is going to calculate damages for all contamination of groundwater going forward, then it's not limited to this old litigation; it's this litigation. They are entitled to know how damages are calculated. The rules require you explain your damage calculation. I don't understand — I don't know this other case, and I'm not criticizing your appraising it, but I don't know that I agree with it. This is this case. We are entitled to know how the plaintiff is calculating damages.

MR. DEMA: With regard to a regulatory regime that would go forward, ONR in New Jersey has a formula that's a regulator; they have a formula. The commonwealth did not adopt this formula; the commonwealth accepted a settlement demand.

THE COURT: Is the commonwealth adopting this standard or method when it calculates damages in this case? Is it going to use the same methodology?

MR. DEMA: It is going to use the same type of 1 2 expertise to determine the --3 THE COURT: Sounds like the identical methodology. 4 Turn it over. Turn it over. 5 How the damages were calculated, they are entitled to 6 know that. This is not cat-and-mouse. This is a case. This 7 They are entitled to know it. I don't even know is a case. why you want to hide it. Turn it over. 8 9 MR. DEMA: We will turn it over, your Honor, with the 10 realization it's a different set of experts. 11 THE COURT: That may be. But how --12 MR. DEMA: The different chemical and the like. 13 THE COURT: All those reservations, turn it over. 14 Thank you. 15 What is it, Mr. Riccardulli? MR. RICCARDULLI: Well, I was going to suggest, your 16 17 Honor, this is exactly sort of our frustration that led to this motion. 18 THE COURT: All right. But that part is done. 19 20 you're going to get that, how the damages were calculated. 21 That's ordered. That was an order. 22 MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, I mean these are briefs 23 in our papers. For example, there's been a number of 24 categories of information or requests that, frankly, the 25 response we got was not even go look at the files we produced

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complete.

MR. DEMA:

Conference

to you, but why don't you go look on the Internet. And I'm not 1 2 going to tell you what website I'm even referring to. 3 Now, notwithstanding that, that issue came up in a New 4 Jersey matter where Special Master Warner ruled on that and 5 said that's just not even sufficient response, even if you're 6 pointing me to a specific website. 7 Here it was you can go, and as we put in our papers, 8 go on Google, run a search, and see what you can come up with; 9 here are some names. And, again, this is the type of response 10 we got. 11 I mean you told them in January, go respond to these 12 requests. We did get a response. But when you go through 13 these and look at them in terms of the Rule 33(d) failures --14 THE COURT: Did the plaintiffs produce any ESI in 15 response to this interrogatory? MR. RICCARDULLI: They produced some. And then, of 16 17 course, we complained in our opening paper that we had not yet received the privilege log. It has come in since obviously we 18 filed the motion. 19 20 THE COURT: How about ESI? 21 MR. RICCARDULLI: We have not. There has been some 22 ESI, but I don't believe it's --23 THE COURT: Is it complete? They are saying it is

Yes. Any ESI that was attorney-client

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privilege we put on the privilege log.

THE COURT: I understand. Otherwise you're saying your production is --

MR. DEMA: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: They're saying production is up to date.

MR. DEMA: With regard to Mr. Riccardulli's comment, it is inaccurate. They wished to know about marine oil spills. We sent them to the web, and we gave them, on Page 13 of our responses, the specific sites, the specific freighters that were involved.

And when you go to that web, because it's marine it is a Noah trustee. And so what you find at the sites to which we referred them is how the Noah trustee calculated the damages. And the commonwealth was just a poor cousin player in that because the federal trustee has jurisdiction. It says the amount of damages, how the assessment was done, what the damages were, what the priming restoration was, what the compensatory restoration was. We didn't, quote/unquote, say go Google. We gave them the specific details. The federal government has to publish each settlement. So those settlements give infinite detail.

THE COURT: I see. And you directed them to --MR. DEMA: And we directed them right to it. And just for grins, I did it this morning; it's right there. It's the federal government. It's the official settlement and NRD

assessment that has it. It goes on and on and on. 1 2 MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, here's the problem: Is 3 the commonwealth adopting that method? Can I now say you 4 should do it this way? 5 THE COURT: That's what I just said on the other 6 point, the litigation one. I just said that when I ruled. 7 said if that's how the commonwealth intends to calculate NRD damages here, that's it. And he gave some lawyerly answer, 8 9 again it's going to be up to the experts. And I said turn it 10 over. That's the method. 11 And if the same thing is true with these published 12 settlements on the government's website, so you directed them 13 to it, but they want a representation. Is that --14 I will represent that we will not use that MR. DEMA: 15 method, because none of the natural resources at issue in those marine oil spill cases have anything to do with this instant 16 17 litigation. 18 THE COURT: Because it's not groundwater. 19 MR. DEMA: It is not groundwater. 20 THE COURT: So then the calculation is the one that I 21 just told him he had to turn over. 22 MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, and for the record, I'm 23 looking at Page 13 of Mr. Dema's response where he says he 24 included the website and the name of the freighter, and he

checked the Internet for the site that's listed in here.

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And unless I'm looking at the wrong document here, I don't see a single reference here to the website that I should have turned to. Instead, I've got a listing of a couple of — I'll quote it. "Plaintiffs refer defendants to publicly available information on the Internet regarding the TB Vista Bella oil spill, which occurred on March 6, 1991, the Marche Berman oil spill, which occurred on January '94, and the Fortuna Reefer threatened release of oil, when the Fortuna Reefer container ran aground on a coral reef surrounding Mona Island in Puerto Rico in 1997."

I didn't get a list of websites, I didn't get referred to these. Instead, it's go run Google search. I didn't even know -- I found a Noah search and went and put those terms into the Internet. So I don't know where those are on Page 13.

THE COURT: Well, the bottom line is if you search for those releases on those dates and then how the damages calculated, you could find it; but he's not adopting that.

MR. RICCARDULLI: It's irrelevant.

THE COURT: Right. Because it's not groundwater. The groundwater, you've got one, the one that the expert did in the other litigation. And I pinned down today that that's the one; that is the methodology that will be applied to figure out the NRD damages here for groundwater. That's all that's needed.

Yes, Mr. Pardo.

MR. PARDO: Is that a ruling? Is that a finding? Are

they locked in on this?

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. I told them that when I said produce it, and he said we will. But there are other issues that I think were raised in this motion that we didn't touch, and I understand there's some objection about not being required to produce baseline data. The commonwealth says the baseline isn't relevant. But I don't see how that could be.

MR. DEMA: We do not say that the baseline data is not relevant. We say, as we do in New Jersey, the baseline data is pre-contamination of MTBE.

THE COURT: So it's always zero?

MR. DEMA: Yes, it is before they introduced MTBE or TBA into the groundwaters of the commonwealth.

THE COURT: So essentially it's always zero.

MR. DEMA: It's zero in terms of their contaminants, yes, your Honor.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, that unfortunately may have been the position New Jersey took, but it's one that your Honor dismissed and said of course we get other contaminant data. It's also an issue that the special master handled last September and said of course you get other contaminant information.

THE COURT: Oh, that's true. That goes to baseline?

MR. RICCARDULLI: Of course, because if MTBE at the

time it was introduced, for example, into the groundwater, that

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water had already been unusable as a result of other contamination, we're entitled to know that. It goes to the baseline condition, the condition of that water, before MTBE entered.

THE COURT: What about that? I've always said other contaminants matter. I didn't know if they go into the baseline calculation, but surely they matter. I mean water isn't 100 percent pure just because MTBE hasn't been spilled, there are other contaminants. The water is either already usable or not usable, or it's usable but only with treatment. So there is a different baseline with zero, even if there's no MTBE released yet.

That is a factually rich argument also that MR. DEMA: is made relevant by the opinions of experts opining it.

THE COURT: I don't know about that. I think it's the The Court has ruled repeatedly that other contaminants matter. And the quality of the water before the MTBE release matters. So if you have something theoretically 100 percent pure and then you pour MTBE in it, and it becomes unusable, then we all know that the damage is 100 percent due to MTBE.

But if the water has something else in it, TCE or -and it was already contaminated to some extent, then the MTBE comes along, they may say it may be damaged water, but it was damaged before we released. And that's fair argument. not for experts, it's for me. And I'm telling you that's the Conference

answer.

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So they are entitled to know the condition of that water as a baseline before the release. And it can't always be zero if it had other contamination.

MR. DEMA: And I have no problem with that, your Honor, with regard to the trial sites at issue. They are asking for every groundwater site in Puerto Rico.

THE COURT: And I ask, why is that for now, Mr. Pardo, when most of the focus $-\!-$

MR. DEMA: The other thing --

THE COURT: Wait, wait. Let's finish trial sites.

Have you done it for the trial sites?

MR. RICCARDULLI: We are in the process of doing it for the trial sites.

But there's another entity out here, your Honor. And in terms of ESI, for example, you asked the question is it complete.

THE COURT: I did.

MR. RICCARDULLI: I think plaintiffs have said that it is for the commonwealth but their objections here in response to these interrogatories were that they were not — they objected to us including PRASA, which is the Puerto Rico Aqueduct Sewer Authority in the definition of plaintiff as we use it in terms of the interrogatory requests.

We did not get anything from ESI, from PRASA. In

C52VMTB2

Conference

response to these, frankly, they operate the water system largely within Puerto Rico. This is an entity that these plaintiffs have taken the position that they'll treat them as a covered person. You may recall we actually went years ago and tried to take — treat them as a third party, and they said we'll handle their production.

THE COURT: Let's say they are a covered person. Then what? That makes them a plaintiff, the equivalent of a plaintiff, and they should respond?

MR. RICCARDULLI: Their documents certainly were captured by these requests and owed to us. And here's the problem. And they make references to invitations for us to come down to PRASA to review the files.

We just conferred again with this last month, and we said, You know what? We'll follow the same protocol we'll follow in New Jersey. And we actually said, Fine, we'll do that. We'll find a vendor. You guys put the responsive information in a room, and we'll have it photocopied.

And they said, We're not even going to do that. Just come down, and you go look through all of our files, and you pick and choose what you want. But we are not even going to do a search for -- we are not going to segregate the responsive from the nonresponsive.

THE COURT: Why isn't that your duty, Mr. Dema, to segregate the responsive from the nonresponsive, put it in a

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Then they'll send their vendor in to copy it and room? eventually search it. But why shouldn't you have to gather it? That's what all litigants do.

MR. DEMA: We did gather it some many months ago. our good friends came down. And we said, These are examplar files. Please tell us the type of file that you would like. And because there's no sense in replicating everything that PRASA has. So they came down as a team. We have yet to be able to narrow it with PRASA based on feedback from that exercise. We have said that PRASA files are available to them.

THE COURT: What did you put in the room for their review when they came down? What was in the room?

MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, the doors were open to us at that time. There was no, Here's a room full of stuff.

THE COURT: There was no gathering.

MR. RICCARDULLI: No, there was no gathering.

THE COURT: It was, Here are all of PRASA's files.

MR. RICCARDULLI: And here's an employee who may be able to guide you through the files and how they are organized.

THE COURT: It seems to me a litigant has the duty to review their records and cull out that which is responsive. the first instance it could be more than will eventually be needed, but it should at least be a culling. Then the requesting party goes through that room and decides what it wishes to copy or what it wishes to ask for more of. But you

C52VMTB2 Conference

can't just say, Come to the company and look at everywhere.

MR. DEMA: We are just asked for guidance because certain of the --

THE COURT: I just gave you guidance.

You got requests; put the responsive documents in a room.

MR. DEMA: And certain of the requests we answered specifically. For example, they asked us all the PRASA files that relate to MTBE contamination. And PRASA and the EPA had done this exercise. We gave them all those — it's not as if we didn't give them any PRASA files. So we had been feeding them PRASA files and ESI to the extent that we are capable of understanding their desires.

We certainly will continue to work with them, because we agree, it's our duty to -- it's not as if we just say, Well, these are all the files from payroll records to everything. We do wish to narrow it, and we are in the process --

THE COURT: Then I'm hearing two different stories.

Mr. Riccardulli says the team goes down there. Then you say, Here are the keys to the entire plant. Pick what you want.

That's not good enough. You have to segregate documents.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.DEMA:}}$ I think memories differ as to how that exercise went down.

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THE COURT: I wasn't in Puerto Rico, sadly, this January, February, or March, so I couldn't supervise this on site, which is a thought. Next winter.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Maybe Mr. Dema is referencing two different sort of situations here.

We did go down; we did review certain files. There was a PRASA production in 2010. But in response to these discovery requests, which they've agreed that they are a covered person, we did not get documents responsive from PRASA to these. We didn't get a response.

THE COURT: What do you mean you didn't get a response? What did you do with PRASA documents after these document requests or these interrogatories were rewritten and I said answer them by February 17th? You produced no PRASA documents after that, between the January 20th status conference and my saying you've got to do this by February 17th?

MR. DEMA: We had produced the PRASA documents that in any way -- that are possessed by PRASA that in any way relate to contamination in their water well.

PRASA is the water authority in Puerto Rico.

We had produced. So when they say produce any contaminants in the wells, including MTBE, in fact, we had produced those files; they have those files. They have all the files with regard to --

C52VMTB2 Conference

THE COURT: It sounds like we're going to practically need an evidentiary hearing, because everything you say,

Mr. Riccardulli -- you can't see through the back of your head -- is shaking his head left to right saying no. You can't see that.

So there's a fact dispute here as to what was produced. And if you cannot resolve it, I'm going to have to set aside two whole days and have hearings, which is kind of sad.

MR. DEMA: Very sad. I would certainly be happy to talk to Mr. Riccardulli because perhaps we don't understand what he is looking for.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, with all due respect to Mr. Dema, I think we've heard for far too long that there's confusion among the parties.

I think our requests were clear at this time. Your instruction in January was very clear in this time. And PRASA was to be included here.

There's been no production since that time. And I'll go back and check, but I don't even think there's a Rule 33(d) response on behalf of PRASA. Instead, they objected and said, We object to you even including PRASA in the definition of plaintiff. We're not going to respond --

THE COURT: We're past that. They are admitting that

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they are in control.

MR. RICCARDULLI: We agree --

THE COURT: I think Mr. Dema is admitting that he has control, the old possession, custody, and control of those documents. And he knows it's his obligation to produce them. But where you're differing is he says we have, and you say he hasn't. And I'm not in a position to resolve that.

MR. RICCARDULLI: The way to start, your Honor, might be for them to get us a set of responses to these requests on behalf of PRASA with a proper Rule 33(d) response so we know which answers here they believe they produced documents in response to. That may help narrow this and alleviate the need for an evidentiary hearing, but at least we'll know which requests they think they answered on behalf of PRASA.

THE COURT: I'll take that suggestion, because it means I don't have to have a hearing in the next 30 days, which I'm not for anyway.

MR. DEMA: I will take it, as well, your Honor.

THE COURT: But instead, today being May 2nd, by May 18th, just a mere two and-a-half weeks away, by May 18th you have to identify to Mr. Riccardulli what you say you produced from PRASA in response to what. And if you can't do it to your own surprise and shock, then do it now and identify responsive documents in PRASA if you look at your own records and find out you didn't.

1	MR. DEMA: And I am assuming that we're talking about
2	groundwater and not any other type of definition.
3	THE COURT: That's what I've ruled here today. This
4	is a groundwater case. And to the extent the interrogatory as
5	rewritten go beyond that, they are narrow for now.
6	MR. DEMA: And could you answer me, your Honor,
7	whether this is every is this commonwealth-wide or is this
8	site
9	THE COURT: Is this 296 different locations or is this
10	the trial sites?
11	MR. RICCARDULLI: It's my understanding that the
12	commonwealth does not have that PRASA does not do testing at
13	the sites. They run water systems. This is a different
14	situation. We're not asking them for 296
15	THE COURT: It's not site-specific, but it's
16	commonwealth-wide.
17	MR. RICCARDULLI: Well, it's not site-specific and
18	then 296 sites. They operate wells, they have testing data.
19	THE COURT: But it's the whole commonwealth.
20	MR. RICCARDULLI: That's right, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: It's not site-specific, so to speak;
22	that's not the way PRASA runs it. But it's all of their
23	records.
24	MR. RICCARDULLI: Which were opened up to us.
25	MR. DEMA: If they are 80 miles apart, your Honor

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just so I understand. I'm happy to comply. But if you're
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      saying if the water is drawn from a source 80 miles away from
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      any of the test sites, do we produce the --
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               THE COURT: Let's get it over with. It's been two
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      and-a-half years. And for that alone there's a reason to say
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      all PRASA files. Identify responsive materials.
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               MR. DEMA: Okay. All contaminants.
               THE COURT: It's time to do it.
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               That's right.
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               I think that is a ruling, and you've made some
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      progress.
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               Now what?
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                          When do we get the Vega Alta files?
               MR. PARDO:
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               THE COURT: Ask him.
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               MR. PARDO: Can I suggest five days?
               MR. DEMA: I'll do it by the same --
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               THE COURT: May 18th?
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               MR. DEMA: May 18th, your Honor.
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               Just so I understand the ruling, it's groundwater,
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      it's PRASA wells.
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               THE COURT: Correct.
22
               MR. DEMA: Period.
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               THE COURT: Correct. For the entire commonwealth.
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     Right.
              OK.
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Yes, Mr. Riccardulli?

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MR. RICCARDULLI: Your Honor, I just want to be -- I don't know what he means by PRASA wells. I want to make sure if -- they have testing data that's not affiliated with a well, but it's groundwater data, that's not linked to a potable drinking water well.

THE COURT: But it's groundwater.

MR. RICCARDULLI: It's groundwater.

THE COURT: If it's groundwater, it's covered, even if it's not linked to a particular well. If it's groundwater, it's covered by this ruling.

MR. RICCARDULLI: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, should I try to see you in a month or six weeks or what? What do you think is best for the next date?

MR. RICCARDULLI: A month, your Honor.

THE COURT: A month is what you think.

The week of June 4th. I'm going to be on trial the entire week of June 4th, so I can do any day, there's no difference, at 4:30. We'll go as long as we go. So June 4th, 6th and 7th -- no, 6th and 7th are much better. I'm sorry, the 6th and 7th. I have no 4:30s Wednesday or Thursday, which means you could have the entire chunk of time 4:30 to 6.

> MR. PARDO: I'm sorry, what days are those?

THE COURT: Wednesday or Thursday. I can go 4:30 to

25 6.

1	MR. PARDO: Could we have the Thursday?
2	THE COURT: Yup. Better for me. Well, no, it was the
3	other way around, but that's OK.
4	You said the Thursday, right?
5	MR. RICCARDULLI: Yes, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: OK. June 7th, 4:30.
7	Please keep your letters coming in enough advance so I
8	know what I'm doing, because I'm going to be on trial. In
9	fact, that will be the third week of a six-week trial; I'll be
10	very tired. So I need notice.
11	MR. RICCARDULLI: We will, your Honor.
12	MR. DEMA: So for clarity of the record, your Honor,
13	the motion of defendants to dismiss all the NRD claims
14	THE COURT: Decision reserved. I want to see what you
15	come up with. It's not closed yet, this motion; it's still,
16	let's call it, pending. We can always revisit it when I see
17	what you've done. I'd rather keep it open.
18	MR. PARDO: Thank you, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: So all cases, status conference June 7th.
20	Whatever issues have arisen by then we'll take up.
21	MR. RICCARDULLI: Thank you, your Honor.
22	MR. PARDO: Thanks, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: I hope I have that privilege log decision
24	to you very soon.
25	MR. PARDO: Better yet. Thank you. (Adjourned)